



WADA
TUEC Chairs' Symposium
INTRAVENOUS INFUSION

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Celebrating a decade of **play true**





M2. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL MANIPULATION

“Intravenous infusions are prohibited except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital admissions or clinical investigations”





INTRAVENOUS INFUSION

Testing: Research

- ... supply of fluids or other liquid substrates through a specialised needle inserted into a vein.*
- ... infusion rate predetermined from a separate reservoir via a tubed "giving set".*





INTRAVENOUS INJECTION

Testing: Research

“... the supply of a comparatively small volume of fluid or medication in a rapid manner, by means of a simple syringe.”





HISTORICAL ISSUES

Testing: Research

Anecdotal use of IV infusion in sport

Haemodilution (masking)

Rapid rehydration

“Recovery”

Non-acute interventions

***“Anecdotal” use of IV route for
“doping” practises***

Non-medical supervision





IV INFUSION: some clinical considerations

Testing: Research

- Emergency resuscitation**
- Loss of consciousness**
- Significant blood loss**
- Acute rehydration**
- Radiological investigations**
- Post-operative care**
- Parenteral nutrition**





International Standard for TUE 2010

Testing: Research

Accurate record keeping

Retroactive process

Para 4.3 of ISTUE

“...*Emergency treatment...*

“...*Exceptional circumstances...*





TUE Committee Considerations

Testing: Research

Recognition of an athlete's right to appropriate treatment

Application of best medical practice

Justified clinical diagnosis

Absence of alternative permitted therapeutic choices

Harm to health if treatment delayed or not permitted





DISCUSSION

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WADA

1999
2009